

HIS EYE A LAMP; IDA, THE MOTH.

Ex-Officer of the Salvation
Army Bewitches a
School Girl.

WAS HER FATHER'S FRIEND.

Edward Lincoln Had the Absolute
Confidence of the
Adams Family.

HIS EYES SEEMED FULL OF PIETY.

But Ida Claims That He Hypnotized
Her at Will—He Has Been
Arrested, and Is in
Prison.

His eye attracted her as the lights of
the moths, and so Ida Adams
Edward Lincoln in the Jefferson
Police Court yesterday with abuse
of influence over her, and
an ex-Sergeant-Major of the Sal-
vation Army, in his fortieth year, with a
a of brown hair around a bald head,
blue eyes that were sunken yesterday,
ringed and not lustrous.
is tall, lithe, with black hair in
his eyes, and eyes that would set fire to
Kremlo. She is apparently nineteen,
only fifteen, years of age.
is a pupil of the Greenwich avenue
where she is well liked. Her
praises her. She told her class-
on Friday that she expected to go
to. She said to her father yester-
day a pity to miss school, for I shall
promoted as I wished to be, but
must be punished. Oh, those
eyes of Lincoln!



Edward Lincoln, Who Is Accused of Hypnotizing Ida Adams.

He lived at No. 43 Perry street, in the
front room of the apartment of Samuel
Adams, which is a drawing room in the
day time; Ida slept in the adjoining room,
which is a dining room at meal hours; and
a the room adjoining hers were her step-
mother, Charity Adams, and Ida's good old
father, whom the Ninth Ward has known
for thirty years.

He was Lincoln's most intimate friend,
and Lincoln had converted him, by a speech
Abington square nine years ago, from a
rough, blustering, drunken truck driver,
Adams expressed it into a "temperate,
respectable truck driver, with a steady job
a dry goods house downtown."

Samuel Adams and his wife were not
members of the Salvation Army, but faith-
ful attendants at its meetings. Lincoln ac-
companied them, escorted Ida, to these
meetings, at which he has been a repentant
attendee since two years ago, when he was
dismissed from the Army.

He was dismissed then for having boasted
of his hypnotic influence over a young
woman, but he had easily persuaded Sam-
uel Adams that he had been guilty of nothing
except imprudence. He called Adams
"Sam," his wife "Charity," and they
thought of him as a saint.

At night they could hear him chant
hymns, which filled with sanctified Ida's
ears and theirs. "He is such a good man!"
Ida exclaimed several times a day.

Lincoln went away for a while. When
he returned, two months ago, Mrs. Adams
saw him look at Ida, and shuddered. "I
was born with a caul," said she yesterday,
to explain her shudder. "I guess misfor-
tunes in advance."

Samuel Adams saw Lincoln look at Ida
two weeks later. "Familiar eyes," he
uttered, and he spoke to his wife. They
watched Ida carefully, and Saturday morn-
ing Charity saw her listless, as in a trance
under the spell by which Lincoln was sup-
posed to rule her. He was out of the house,
but he stood near the school on
Monday morning, and when Ida saw him
he went to him as the moth goes to the
light in the lamp.

Ida Adams is in charge of the Gerry So-
ciety, Samuel and Charity Adams are in
charge of the hypnosis of Lincoln, which
they regarded as a saint and their best
friend; Lincoln is in the Jefferson Market
Prison in the lack of bonds for \$5,000, and
is to be brought to court for a hearing on
Tuesday. Lincoln refused to talk to any-
body except his lawyer, who counsels silence.

Wales Opens a Tunnel.

London, May 22.—The tunnel under the
tunnels at Blackwell was inaugurated by
the Prince of Wales to-day. The Prince and
his party were driven into the tunnel and,
standing on a dais, the Prince declared the
tunnel open forever. Mr. Bannister, the chief
engineer of the great work, was present
and received congratulations.

BLUE AND GRAY UNITE AT GRAVES.

Veterans of Two Armies at
the Confederate Monu-
ment Dedication.

CHEERS FOR THE DONOR.

Charles Broadway Rouss the Sub-
ject of an Eloquent
Tribute.

WILLIAM L. WILSON'S EULOGY.

White Plains G. A. R. Had Protested
Against the Monument's Ere-
ction, Which Elicits a
Mild Rebuke.

The Confederate veterans of New York
and vicinity dedicated a monument to their
dead in Mount Hope Cemetery yesterday
afternoon. The cemetery is thirteen miles
from the Harlem, in Westchester County,
and is reached via the New York & Put-
nam Railway, over which thousands went
to the dedication.

The monument is a monolith of granite
51 feet high. The base lifts the monument
nine feet higher. It is erected on the side
of a hill and bears two inscriptions:

"Sacred to the Memory of the Heroic
Dead of the Confederate Veteran Camp
of New York," and this verse:

Hold up the banners, smelt the guns;
Love rules, Her gentler purpose runs;
A mighty mother turns in tears
The pages of her battle years,
Lamenting all her fallen sons.

Charles Broadway Rouss paid for the
monument with his check for \$5,000. He
was asked to contribute to a fund, and re-
sponded by undertaking the entire cost.
The plot was donated by the trustees of
the cemetery.

Mr. Rouss was present during the exer-
cises, beamingly happy but silent under all
the words of gratitude and eulogy show-

ed upon him by the speakers. William
S. Kelley was his spokesman in the pre-
sentation. A. D. Dickinson accepted for
the Confederate veterans' camp, and then
ex-Postmaster-General William L. Wilson
delivered the oration.

Veterans in Blue and Gray.

There were present, besides the Confed-
erate veterans and the Southern Society, de-
legations from Brooklyn posts of the Grand
Army of the Republic and from Elizabeth
Veteran, Zouaves, Alexander, Hamilton
Post and Paragon Association of Naval
Veterans. Victor Herbert's Twenty-second
Regiment-Band led a mingled procession
of veterans from Northern and Southern
armies from the depot to the cemetery, and
played as a march a medley of Northern
and Southern airs.

Sentimentally it was a union of the blue
and the gray. Actually, the scene was
rainbow colored, for the number of ladies
equalled the number of men, and uniforms
were not the dominant notes. A surprised
choir of boys from St. Michael's Church,
New York City, sang "Nearer, My God, to
Thee" and "America," and the vast audi-
ence sang with them, "Camping on the
Old Camp Ground."

Rev. Stephen H. Granberry opened the ex-
ercises with prayer and closed them with
a benediction. A great shout greeted Pro-
fessor Wilson, who opened his address with
this tribute:

"Thirty-two years ago the donor of this
monument and the speaker laid aside the
equipments which they had borne as pri-
vate soldiers in the same company in the
Army of Northern Virginia, and started by
separate paths on what seemed a harder
struggle with uncertain fate. In the years
that have intervened wealth and affliction
have both come in unassuming measure to
Charles Broadway Rouss, not as they often
come, to wit, natural affection and dim
memories of youthful companionship,
but to Froben his love for his fellow men
and to sanctify his devotion to the land of
his birth and the scenes and associations of
his early struggles."

Prof. Wilson referred to Mr. Rouss's
manfulness and said further:

"I feel we are on the eve of a new era
when there is to be great harmony be-
tween Federal and Confederate. I shall
not live to see the day, but it will come.
This monument is a pledge that the feeling
will continue, and your presence here, vet-
erans of the armies of the Union, is a ful-
fillment of the prophecy and a realization
of the living prayer of your illustrious cap-
tain."

But one protest had been raised against
the erection of the Confederate monument
in Mount Hope Cemetery. That was by
Crownwell Post, G. A. R., of White Plains.
The only mention of this protest was con-

tained in Professor Wilson's speech when
he said:

"Cautioned indeed must be the heart that
begrudges to the Confederate veterans of
New York City or the South the honors and
tributes they are able to pay the memory
of their dead comrades."

Professor Wilson closed eloquently, and a
great cheer arose as Mr. Rouss was led to
the monument, upon which he laid a hand
tenderly, standing a moment with bowed
head.

At Lenox Lyceum Mr. Rouss was again
cheered last night, for a great reception
was given in his honor.

The plot in Mount Hope contains the
graves of three Confederate veterans—Wil-
liam E. Florence, Thomas Jordan and W.
W. Taylors. These graves were deco-
rated yesterday and taps were sounded dur-
ing the ceremony.

NO BIGOT, SAYS M'KENNA.

The Attorney-General Resents Mr. Couder's
Criticism of His West Point Chapel
Ruling.

Washington, May 22.—Attorney-General
McKenna's attention was called to-day to
the interview with Mr. Couder in this
morning's Journal, concerning the West
Point chapel case. After expressing his
impatience and surprise that a fellow Cath-
olic should have seen fit to attribute mot-
ives of bigotry to him, he dictated the
following statement to the Journal's corre-
spondent:

"I cannot afford to go into any discussion
about the political effects of any decision
I have rendered or may render. It is
very possible that my standpoint is not Mr.
Couder's standpoint. I may say, however,
I do not think his expression will be the
expression of the Catholics of the country.
There is and can be no opposition to re-
ligion in my decision of the West Point
Catholic Chapel case. There could be no
bigotry in the decision, because I am my-
self a Roman Catholic. The decision was
not a religious, but a legal one, and based
entirely upon the control the Secretary of
War exercises over Government reserva-
tions. It would seem that even the mind of
a layman should comprehend as obvious
that the power of the Secretary of War
over property under his control is certainly
limited by legislation.

"The attempt of Mr. Couder to accuse
the President of bigotry to my mind seems
to have been impelled more by a desire to
make an accusation than by a purpose to
be just."

Frederic R. Couder's interview in the
Journal yesterday vigorously protesting
against the injustice of the decision ren-
dered by Attorney-General McKenna, de-
claring the illegality of the permit granted
for the erection of a Roman Catholic chapel
in the West Point Military Academy, was
widely read in Catholic circles. The atti-
tude assumed by Mr. Couder aptly ex-
presses the opinion of every Catholic
clergyman from Archbishop Corrigan down
to the humblest priest. The interview also
crystallized Catholic sentiment, and it is
not unlikely that a meeting of all the
prominent subscribers to the \$25,000 fund
will be called at an early day to fully
discuss the decision and see if some steps
local. This petition will be circulated in
every section of the country and repre-
sentative citizens of all sects will be asked to
sign it. This meeting suggested because
of the permit was first granted a num-
ber of Protestant ministers circulated an ad-
dress to Secretary Lamont urging him not
to grant permission for the building of the
church. The Catholics wish to outdo this
petition.

CHAPMAN ILL IN JAIL.

Broker Suffered from Eating Too Rich Food
While He Was Confined—Still
Signing Checks.



The Confederate Monument, the Gift of Charles Broadway Rouss.

MAYOR STRONG'S GIFT OF BRICKS.

Preparing Grant Tomb Me-
morials for Libraries and
G. A. R. Posts.

TROWELS CLICK MERRILY.

In a Cell in City Hall Two Men
Are Removing Plaster from
the Bricks.

For a week two men have been employed
by Mayor Strong cleaning the cement off
the bricks which were taken from Grant's
Tomb. Locked in a cell in the lower
corridor of the City Hall, they have
worked steadily, and the click, click of
their trowels and hammers could be heard
even in the old police station. They are
not dumb, but they refuse to talk about
their task. They understand that the
city's executive does not want their busi-
ness known. Occasionally one of them
comes out covered with cement and perspi-
ration, fills his lungs, about as a fish
coming to the surface of a lake, and then
disappears again. They cannot muffle their
trowels, and their clicking it was that
made all the employees of the lower regions
of the City Hall "tumble to the racket."

Their work will probably prove very dis-
appointing to the Mayor. In trying to sepa-
rate the cement from the bricks considera-
ble damage has come to the bricks. Some
have fallen in halves, others in quarters,
and a few were mean enough to crumble
into small pieces. Instead of having a
thousand of the sad mementoes to scatter
over the country, His Honor will be for-
tunate if he has 500. His plan is to give
one brick each to the principal libraries,
to the public colleges, and other educa-
tional institutions. Grand Army posts also
expect a brick apiece. As there are nearly
10,000 G. A. R. posts and half as many
libraries and colleges, it is certain that
some of them will not get the much cov-
eted souvenirs. That is, unless Contractor
Brady will throw in the other 13,000 which
he has under lock and key uptown.

As a matter of fact, Colonel Strong has
sent the bricks away. These are now in
course of construction in the County Court
building, and presumably under the direc-
tion of the Department of Public Works.
A lot of the odd pieces of board, of no
value, except for fire wood, have been
gathered to do service, and the carpenter
is putting in all his spare time putting the
bricks together. Each receptacle is to be
eight and three-quarter inches long, four
and one-quarter inches wide and three and
one-quarter inches deep. They are so made
that one of the bricks can be slid in at
one end and then a little lid will be nailed
over the end, the brick fitting exactly into
the interior.

Each box when nailed will weigh six
pounds. On the brick will be an inscrip-
tion something like this:

"This brick formed part of the lining of
General Grant's Tomb. It is sent to you
as a souvenir of the great General, whose
remains it protected for twelve years."
"W. L. STRONG, Mayor of New York
City."

The Mayor has worked for several days
on the inscription. It has been suggested
that the cement be collected in small urns
and sent to the schools, leaving the bricks
for the veterans. But His Honor has not
yet decided to accept the idea. The bricks
will be sent away in about two weeks.

MAJOR-GENERAL FOR A DAY.

General Bliss Retired After Twenty-four
Hours' Service.

Washington, D. C., May 22.—Major-Gen-
eral Z. R. Bliss, commanding the Depart-
ment of Texas, at San Antonio, was placed
on the retired list of the army to-day at
his own application, under the forty years'
service clause, after one day's active ser-
vice as Major-General.

The nomination of General John R.
Brooke, commanding the Department of the
Missouri, as a Major-General, vice Bliss,
retired, has been made out at the War De-
partment and will probably be sent to the
Senate Monday. Major-General Brooke was
jumped by Generals Wheaton, Forsyth and
Bliss, in order that these officers might be
enabled to retire with the rank and pay of
Major-Generals.

Danced Hard and Dropped Dead.

Auburn, N. Y., May 22.—Augustus P.
Frisbie, aged about fifty-five, dropped dead
last night while attending a dance. He
had just finished dancing, and as he started
to leave the room he fell over and expired.
It was heart disease.

KING CAPTURED, MONEY RECOVERED

Almost \$1,000 More Than
Bank Said He Took
Found on Him.

\$30,940.35 IN POCKETS.

Missing Boston Messenger Ar-
rested as He Leaves a Train
in Farmington, Me.

THE LAW TO TAKE ITS COURSE.

Prisoner Says Robbery Was Not "Ex-
actly" Premeditated, and That
He Had No Idea Where to
Go After the Theft.

Farmington, Me., May 22.—Albert M.
King, the Boston bank messenger who
disappeared on Wednesday with \$30,000 of
the bank's money, was arrested here just
before noon to-day. King reached here on
a train from Rangely Lake region at 11:15.
When searched at the jail all the money
which was missing from the bank was
found in packages in King's pockets. The
money was immediately taken to the First
National Bank and deposited for safe-
keeping.

Caught on a Tip.

Deputy Sheriff Dyer, who is also keeper
of the Franklin County jail, thus describes
the circumstances attending King's arrest:

"I received a telegram from Rangely this
morning saying that a suspicious-looking
young man had taken the train there for
Farmington; that he acted queerly and re-
sembled King. I hurried to the station in
time for the arrival of the train and saw a
young man who alighted from the train go
toward Main street. I shouted to him, and
when I got near enough I said: 'Is your
name King?' He said, 'Yes.' I said, 'I
want you.' He replied, 'You've got the
right man,' and I took him at once to the
jail and there went through his pockets. I
found the amount to be \$30,840.35."

Another \$100 Found.

Dyer subsequently made a more thorough
search of the prisoner's person. Several
letters bearing the Boylston Bank's head-
ing, addressed and stamped, ready for mail-
ing, but which had not been sent, were
then found. Almost concealed among these

was another \$100, making the total amount
found on the prisoner \$30,940.35. King had
on two suits of clothes, a bicycle outfit and
an ordinary suit over it.

King went to Lowell from Boston, and
bought a safety bicycle and a suit—a green
blazer, a checked flannel pair of trousers,
with stockings to match, and russet shoes.
He paid \$50 for the bicycle and \$15 for the
suit. From Lowell he rode to Hampton,
N. H., on the wheel, and, taking a train
there, went to Portland. From Portland he
went on his wheel to Yarmouth, where he
left the wheel in the station and then went
to Lewiston and Auburn, going there to
Rangely, and from there to Farmington.

By the time King had been in jail two
hours he was on the verge of breaking
down completely. He seemed greatly dis-
tressed mentally, and persistently refused
to discuss matters connected with his re-
cent escapade.

When asked if the robbery and his sub-
sequent flight had been premeditated, he
said: "No, not exactly," adding that it had
occurred to him previously to do such a
thing, but that he had never outlined any
plan. He intimated that the decision to
take the money seized him suddenly while
he was on his way between the banks, and
then having stolen it he at once started to
flee. He had no idea where to go, and he
simply moved from place to place as the in-
clination seized him. The money found on
King was forwarded to the Boylston Na-
tional Bank, at Boston, by express this af-
ternoon.

Law to Take Its Course.

Boston, May 22.—An officer was dis-
patched to Farmington to bring King back
as soon as the news of his arrest reached
here.

Cashier Waterman, of the Boylston Na-
tional Bank, said the bank officials had
nothing to say, other than that they were
very glad that the fugitive has been cap-
tured. When his attention was called to
the fact that more than \$300 in excess of
what the bank claimed to have lost was
found in King's possession, Mr. Waterman
said: "We can account for that very read-
ily, but it is a matter concerning which
nothing has been made public."

In regard to the prosecution of the case
against King Mr. Waterman said that the
law would be permitted to take its course.
King is expected to arrive here in custody
some time to-morrow, and his case will
probably come before the court Monday
morning.

BARK LOINING IS SAFE.

She Was in Collision with the St. Jean and
Was Thought to Be Lost.

Quebec, May 22.—The Norwegian bark
Loining is reported down the river. The
Loining was in collision with the French
schooner St. Jean off the Banks of New-
foundland. Many cablegrams have been
received here from Norway concerning the
vessel, fears being entertained for her
safety.

Congressman Tongue Improving.

Washington, May 22.—Congressman
Tongue, of Oregon, who was struck by a
cable car last night, passed a comfortable
night. He probably will be able to be out
in a week.

SAVINGS BANK DIVIDENDS.

The event of the week is the proposed reduction of savings bank divi-
dends to 3 per cent. There are in the city of New York some 800,000 sav-
ings bank depositors who are deeply concerned in this threatened further
reduction of their income on deposits. The New York World has inter-
viewed many of the savings bank presidents as to the cause for the further
reduction. Very few of these presidents agree in their statements as to
the real cause. Some of them say it is general bad business; others the
lower interest paid on bonds and mortgages; others, that it is because of
a threatened tax to be levied on savings bank deposits some time next year.
The savings bank officials who say the reduction of interest is because a tax
will be levied on deposits some time in the future are certainly misinformed,
for there is to-day a law which subjects to a tax of nearly 2 per cent the
deposits in savings banks by individuals, and we know where this tax has
been levied and collected from a depositor in a savings bank of this city.

Every one of the 800,000 depositors in the savings banks in New York
City to-day is subject to a tax of nearly 2 per cent per annum upon the
amount of his deposits, and as he only receives 3 1/2 or 4 per cent on money
deposited, the present net income upon such deposits is a trifling sum when
the tax is collected. If many depositors have escaped this tax on their
deposits it is simply because the assessor does not have their names.

A real reason why the savings banks propose to further reduce their
dividends to depositors is because they have invested the money of de-
positors in very large amounts in Colorado, Nevada and Idaho, the Da-
kotas, and the far distant bankrupt States of the Union, instead of here
on Manhattan Island, and thus giving work to the people whose money
they handle.

Another reason is that they have taken poor people's money and in-
vested it in bank palaces which earn no money whatever for the depositors.
Another reason is that officials of savings banks have been paying more
attention to politics than they have to the business of their depositors.

Another reason is that savings banks are not business concerns, but
charities, organized and administered under the pauper laws of the State,
and no charitable institution receives the same careful business manage-
ment as a concern conducted upon business lines and principles.

The trustees of savings banks cannot make any money off of savings
bank deposits directly; what they get out of the business must be by in-
direct, and to the loss of the depositors in dividends.

These are some of the fundamental reasons for the continuous reduc-
tion of savings bank dividends.

If the 400 million dollars of poor people's money deposited with the
twenty-five savings banks of New York City had been used by the trustees
of these banks to purchase real estate on Manhattan Island during the last
fifty years, instead of having loaned it on bond and mortgage, there would
not be any necessity to-day to reduce dividends on these deposits, but in-
stead of paying 3 per cent, 3 1/2 per cent, and 4 per cent, the depositors in
savings banks would be receiving 10 per cent, 15 per cent, 20 per cent—
possibly 100 per cent on their money.

The Cass Realty Corporation does not invest the money of the people
in low priced bonds and mortgages, but it buys property for its investors
outright, and not only gives the rentals, but also the increase in the values
of the properties so purchased.

Nor does the Cass Realty Corporation invest the money of its share-
holders in far distant States, whose power to pay is to-day questioned, and
whose securities are unsalable in the markets of the world at any fair
price. It invests its shareholders' money in Manhattan Island real estate
and in nothing else. This investment has proved to be the one single se-
curity that did not depreciate in the recent panic; on the contrary, it steady-
ly increases in value, while railroads and farm lands and State bonds
have as steadily shrunken in value.

Rich men from all parts of the country are found selling their other
kinds of securities and investing their money in large sums in Manhattan
Island real estate. California millionaires, Western and Southern business
men, have joined our own great New York families in increasing their
holdings of Manhattan Island real estate. It has been the one investment
which has stood the shock of panic, and successfully resists the erosion of
hard times; its values do not even stand still, but steadily advance. If
they increase now, no one can gauge how rapidly they will advance as
better financial conditions obtain in this country.

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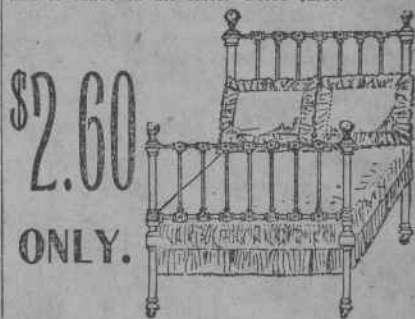
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